

ON UNIQUENESS PROPERTIES OF SOLUTIONS OF THE TODA LATTICE

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ABSTRACT. We prove that a solution of the Toda lattice cannot decay too fast at two different times unless it is trivial. In fact, we establish this result for the entire Toda and Kac–van Moerbeke hierarchies.

1. INTRODUCTION

To set the stage recall the Toda lattice [17] (in Flaschka’s variables [5])

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{a}(n, t) &= a(n, t) \left(b(n+1, t) - b(n, t) \right), \\ \dot{b}(n, t) &= 2 \left(a(n, t)^2 - a(n-1, t)^2 \right), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z},\end{aligned}\tag{1.1}$$

where the dot denotes a derivative with respect to t . It is a well-studied physical model and one of the prototypical discrete integrable wave equations. We refer to the monographs [4], [14], [17] or the review articles [10], [15] for further information.

Existence and uniqueness for the Cauchy problem in the case of bounded initial data is well known and so is the solution by virtue of the inverse scattering transform in the case of decaying initial data. In particular, using the latter it can be shown that (sufficiently fast) decaying initial conditions eventually split into a finite number of solitons plus a decaying dispersive part (see [10]). Moreover, it is also known that the Toda lattice preserves certain types of spatial asymptotic behavior [16]. However, this fact is restricted to polynomial or at most exponential type decay. On the other hand, it is also known that compact support can occur for at most one time [16] (see also [11]) and this clearly raises the question if this assumption can be weakened to a certain decay instead. In fact, such results are known for other wave equations; see the introduction in [7] for the case of the nonlinear Schrödinger equation and [3], [9] for the generalized KdV equation.

It is the purpose of the present paper to fill this gap by establishing the following result:

Theorem 1.1. *Let $a(t), b(t)$ be a solution of the Toda lattice satisfying*

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} |n| (|1 - 2a(n, t)| + |b(n, t)|) < \infty \tag{1.2}$$

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for one (and hence for all) $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Suppose that for two different times $t_0 < t_1$ and some constant $\delta > 0$, we have

$$\sum_{n \geq M} (|2a(n, t_j) - 1| + |b(n, t_j)|) \leq C \frac{1}{M^{(1+\delta)2M}}, \quad M > 0, \quad j \in \{0, 1\}. \quad (1.3)$$

Then

$$a(n, t) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad b(n, t) = 0, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Of course there is an analogous result for the negative half-line.

Moreover, there is also a similar result for the Kac–van Moerbeke lattice [14] (again in Flaschka’s variables)

$$\dot{\rho}(t, n) = \rho(n, t)(\rho(n+1, t)^2 - \rho(n-1, t)^2). \quad (1.4)$$

Theorem 1.2. *Let $\rho(t)$ be a solution of the Kac–van Moerbeke lattice satisfying*

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} |n| |2\rho(n, t) - 1| < \infty \quad (1.5)$$

for one (and hence for all) $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Suppose that for two different times $t_0 < t_1$ and some constant $\delta > 0$, we have

$$\sum_{n \geq M} (|2\rho(n, t_j) - 1|) \leq C \frac{1}{M^{(1+\delta)2M}}, \quad M > 0, \quad j \in \{0, 1\}. \quad (1.6)$$

Then

$$\rho(n, t) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

In fact, in the next section we will prove this result for the entire Toda hierarchy which contains the Kac–van Moerbeke as a special case (see Remark 2.1). Finally, we remark that our approach is inspired by the recent results from [1] and [8] for the discrete Schrödinger equation.

2. THE MAIN RESULT

In this section we show that our main result extends to the entire Toda hierarchy (which will cover the Kac–van Moerbeke hierarchy as well). To this end, we introduce the Toda hierarchy using the standard Lax formalism following [2] (see also [6], [14]).

Associated with two sequences $a^2(t) \neq 0, b(t)$ is a Jacobi operator

$$H(t) = a(t)S^+ + a^-(t)S^- + b(t) \quad (2.1)$$

acting on sequences over \mathbb{Z} , where $S^\pm f(n) = f(n \pm 1)$ are the usual shift operators. If we choose constants $c_0 = 1, c_j, 1 \leq j \leq r, c_{r+1} = 0$ and set

$$P_{2r+2}(t) = \sum_{j=0}^r c_{r-j} \tilde{P}_{2j+2}(t), \quad \tilde{P}_{2j+2}(t) = [H(t)^{j+1}]_+ - [H(t)^{j+1}]_-,$$

where $[A]_\pm$ denotes the upper and lower triangular parts of an operator with respect to the basis $\delta_m(n) = \delta_{m,n}$, here $\delta_{m,n}$ is the Kronecker delta. Then the Toda hierarchy is given by the Lax equation

$$\frac{d}{dt} H(t) - [P_{2r+2}(t), H(t)] = 0, \quad t \in \mathbb{R},$$

where $[A, B] = AB - BA$ is the usual commutator. Explicitly, setting

$$\begin{aligned} g_j(n, t) &= \sum_{l=0}^j c_{j-l} \tilde{g}_l(n, t), \quad \tilde{g}_l(n, t) = \langle \delta_n, H(t)^l \delta_n \rangle, \\ h_j(n, t) &= \sum_{l=0}^j c_{j-l} \tilde{h}_l(n, t), \quad \tilde{h}_l(n, t) = 2a(n, t) \langle \delta_{n+1}, H(t)^l \delta_n \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

we obtain

$$\text{TL}_r(a(t), b(t)) = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{a}(t) - a(t)(g_{r+1}^+(t) - g_{r+1}(t)) \\ \dot{b}(t) - (h_{r+1}(t) - h_{r+1}^-(t)) \end{pmatrix} = 0, \quad r \in \mathbb{N}_0. \quad (2.2)$$

Here the dot denotes the derivative with respect to t and $\mathbb{N}_0 = \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$. Varying $r \in \mathbb{N}_0$ we obtain the Toda hierarchy and for $r = 0$ we obtain the Toda lattice (1.1). It is well known that the system $\text{TL}_r(a, b) = 0$ with initial datum (a_0, b_0) can be solved by using the inverse scattering transform. To this end suppose that we have a solution of the Toda hierarchy, $\text{TL}_r(a, b) = 0$, satisfying

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} |n| (|2a(n, t) - 1| + |b(n, t)|) < \infty \quad (2.3)$$

for one, and hence for all, $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

One introduces the scattering data

$$S_{\pm}(H(t)) = \{R_{\pm}(k, t), |k| = 1; k_l, \gamma_{\pm, l}(t), 1 \leq l \leq N\}$$

for the Jacobi operator $H(t)$. Here $R_{\pm}(k, t)$ are the left, right reflection coefficients, $\lambda_l = \frac{1}{2}(k_l + k_l^{-1})$ are the eigenvalues of $H(t)$, and $\gamma_{\pm, l}(t)$ are the corresponding norming constants (see [14, Chapter 11] for precise definitions of these objects). Then the time evolution of the scattering data is given by [14, Theorem 13.8]

$$S_{\pm}(H(t)) = \{R_{\pm}(k, 0)e^{\pm \alpha_r(k)t}, |k| = 1; k_l, \gamma_{\pm, l}(0)e^{\pm \alpha_r(k_l)t}, 1 \leq l \leq N\} \quad (2.4)$$

where

$$\alpha_r(k) = (k - k^{-1})G_{0,r}\left(\frac{k + k^{-1}}{2}\right)$$

with $G_{0,r}(z)$ a monic polynomial of degree r whose coefficients depend on the constants c_j defining the Toda hierarchy (see [14, Section 13.3]). The Inverse scattering transform then amounts to computing the scattering data of the initial conditions $S_{\pm}(H(0))$ and then solving the inverse problem to obtain the solution $(a(t), b(t))$ from $S_{\pm}(H(t))$ given via (2.4).

Finally, we recall some properties of analytic functions, see also [1, 8], which will play a crucial role in our proof. We say that a function f which is holomorphic outside a disc is of exponential type σ_f if for $|z|$ big enough and some $\sigma > 0$ we have

$$|f(z)| < \exp(\sigma|z|) \quad (2.5)$$

In this case we define its indicator function by

$$h_f(\varphi) = \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log |f(re^{i\varphi})|}{r}, \quad \varphi \in [0, 2\pi]. \quad (2.6)$$

It follows from the definition that if f, g are two such functions, then

$$h_{f+g} \leq \max(h_f, h_g) \quad (2.7)$$

and

$$h_{fg} \leq h_f + f_g. \quad (2.8)$$

Moreover, we also have the following identity

$$h_f(\varphi) + h_f(\pi + \varphi) \geq 0. \quad (2.9)$$

These facts are usually stated for entire functions. However, the key ingredient for the proof is the Phragmén–Lindelöf theorem and thus one can easily adapt the proof of Theorem 1 from Chapter 8 in [12] to show that it continuous to hold in the present situation. In particular, inequality (2.9) is still true in this case.

Now we are ready to establish our main result:

Theorem 2.1. *Let $a(t), b(t)$ be a solution of the Toda hierarchy $\text{TL}_r(a(t), b(t)) = 0$ satisfying (2.3) for one (and hence for all) $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Suppose that for two different times $t_0 < t_1$ and some constant $\delta > 0$, we have*

$$\sum_{n \geq M} (|2a(n, t_j) - 1| + |b(n, t_j)|) \leq C \frac{1}{M^{(1+\delta)2M}}, \quad M > 0, \quad j \in \{0, 1\}. \quad (2.10)$$

Then

$$a(n, t) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad b(n, t) = 0, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Proof. Without loss of generality we choose $t_0 = 0$ and $t_1 = 1$. By (2.4) the time evolution of the reflection coefficient R_+ is given by

$$R_+(k, t) = R_+(k, 0) \exp(\alpha_r(k)t), \quad (2.11)$$

where $\alpha_r(k) = k^{r+1} - k^{-r-1} + \sum_{j=-r}^r d_j k^j$. Moreover, by [1, eqs. (2.15) and (2.18)] (note that $R_+(k) = \frac{\beta_+(k)}{\alpha(k)}$) one has

$$\limsup_{|k| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log |R_+(k^{-1}, t)|}{|k|} \leq 0, \quad t \in \{0, 1\}. \quad (2.12)$$

Using (2.9)

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log |R_+(x^{-1}, t)|}{x} &\geq \\ \limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log |R_+(x^{-1}, t)|}{x} + \limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log |R_+(-x^{-1}, t)|}{x} &\geq 0, \quad t \in \{0, 1\}. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, we conclude that $\limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log |R_+(x^{-1}, t)|}{x} = 0$. A similar argument can be used to show $\limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log |R_+(-x^{-1}, t)|}{x} = 0$.

On the other hand

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log |R_+(-x^{-1}, 1)|}{x} &= \limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log |R_+(-x^{-1}, 0)|}{x} + \\ \limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log |\exp(\alpha_r(-x^{-1})|}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log |\exp(x^{r+1} + O(x^r))|}{x} > 0 \end{aligned}$$

Where in the last equality we have used that r is even. If r is odd apply the same argument to $R_+(k, 0) = \exp(-\alpha_r)R_+(k, 1)$.

In particular, this leads us to a contradiction and $R_+(k, 0) = 0$, whence $R_{\pm}(k, t) = 0$. Consequently we have a pure N soliton solution (see [14, eqn. (14.109)]) and since such a solution behaves like $a(n, t) - \frac{1}{2} \asymp k_1^{2|n|}$, where $\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2}(k_1 + k_1^{-1})$ is the

eigenvalue closest to $[-1, 1]$, we see that we get a contradiction to our assumption (2.10) unless $N = 0$. \square

Remark 2.1. (i) By reflecting the coefficients $\tilde{a}(n, t) = a(-n-1, -t)$, $\tilde{b}(n, t) = b(-n, -t)$, which again satisfies $\text{TL}_r(\tilde{a}(t), \tilde{b}(t)) = 0$, we get a corresponding result on the negative half line.
(ii) Finally, since the Kac–van Moerbeke hierarchy can be obtained by setting $b = 0$ in the odd equations of the Toda hierarchy, $\text{KM}_r(a) = \text{TL}_{2r+1}(a, 0)$ (see [13]), this last result also covers the Kac–van Moerbeke hierarchy.

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